SRS CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD

STRATEGIC & LEGACY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Committee Chair: William Lawrence WSRC Support: Jim Moore

Committee Scope

This committee is involved in long term stewardship, long-term policy, planning and other strategic matters, including issues that "cross cut" the work of other CAB committees. Its work includes many programmatic topics. Specific areas of interest are development and deployment of technology, the SRS budget decision-making process, future land use, facility disposition and relevant national environmental policy.

Priority Issues for 2004

Risk Based End State Vision Document
Per the DOE guidance for developing a Site-Specific Risk-Based End State Vision, this document will focus on ensuring that the Department's cleanup strategy is driven by clearly defined, risk-based end states. This RBES Vision is the primary tool for communicating the individual site RBES to the involved parties (i.e., DOE, regulators, public stakeholders, Tribal Nations, etc.) Site remediation will be dictated by the defined RBES.

Importance: This is a high priority of DOE-HQ and other CABs. It is the plan that will dictate the clean up of the site and will involve the full CAB in all aspects of the site.

EM Performance Management Plan
The stakeholders commented on the Environmental Management Program Performance Plan (PMP), Rev. 6, August 7, 2002. This document describes the approach that will be taken to achieve accelerated cleanup of SRS. It focuses on reducing risk and accelerating cleanup that will reduce cost. This emphasis of reducing risk and accelerating cleanup requires adopting new methods and ways of doing business to advance the cleanup program. Stakeholder input into decisionmaking must be accelerated as well.

Importance: This plan gives direction of achieving the accelerated cleanup.

Budget Development / Gold Metrics
Funding, risk-based priorities and performance-based incentives are critical for completing the EM mission at SRS. Assuring that SRS has adequate funding and that funding is being allocated to the greatest risk reduction projects is of utmost interest to the CAB and stakeholders. For stakeholder inputs to be of any consequence, early and constant involvement is required in the budget decision process. Critical to the funding process is the monitoring of project completion. The Gold Metrics or performance metrics informs SRS management as well as the stakeholders of the progress of the actual work being accomplished.

Importance: The budget is the driver of all site initiatives while the Gold Metrics measures the performance of that budget.

Technology and Environmental Resources

With accelerated cleanup a main driver for the DOE Complex, new and different technologies will become increasingly required to meet these demands and reduce costs. Technology development is increasingly important in those instances where there is no safe or effective current technology available to address contamination and disposition problems as DOE sites move to closure. The National Resource Management Plan provides policy direction for operations management. It applies to all SRS organization elements and contractors performing work for SRS, which may affect land, air, or surface water resources on the Site. A National Environmental Research Park (NERP) is a DOE land holding and outdoor laboratory open to environmental research, especially energy-related studies. There is an attempt to institutionalize SRS as a NERP. The CAB supported this effort and participated in meetings and drafts of the requesting resolution.

Importance: These technology and environmental resources are of critical importance to reducing costs and finding new methods for environmental cleanup.

Suggested Reading

SRS Strategic Plan
SRS Comprehensive Plan
SRS Integrated Infrastructure Program Plan
Environmental Management Performance Management Plan
Draft Cleanup Driven by Risk-based End States
Draft Development of Risk –based End States